

A NEW JAVANESE ORCHLESIS AND A CHECKLIST OF
THE GENUS

(Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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Among some specimens of insects collected in Java by Mrs. M. E. Walsh, there is a pair of weevils which represent a distinct new species of the cryptorhynchine genus *Orochlesis* Pascoe, 1871. There have been no *Orochlesis* reported from Java heretofore, and this paper is written principally to record the additional geographical data supplied by the new species.

With the description of another new species, the number of known *Orochlesis* is raised to 24. A new checklist of the described species of the genus, arranged by locality from east to west, follows:

1. *Orochlesis lunata* Zimmerman, 1936, Occasional Papers Bishop Museum, 12(1):5, figs. 1, a, c; 2, a; 3, f. 1936, same journal, 12(23):47.
Tahiti, Society Islands.
2. *Orochlesis gibbera* Zimmerman, 1936, same journal, 12(1):7, figs. 1, b(1); 2, b; 3, e. 1936, same journal, 12(23):47.
Raiatea, Society Islands.
3. *Orochlesis nigrofasciata* Marshall, 1921, Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., 4(3):593.
Samoa.
4. *Orochlesis vitticollis* Zimmerman, 1936, Occasional Papers Bishop Museum, 12(1):9, figs. 2, d; 3, c. 1936, same journal, 12(22):6.
Viti Levu, Fiji.
5. *Orochlesis bryani* Zimmerman, 1936, same journal, 12(1):11, figs. 2, e; 3, b. 1936, same journal, 12(22):6.
Viti Levu; Taveuni, Fiji.
6. *Orochlesis nigra* Zimmerman, 1936, same journal, 12(1):12, figs. 2, f; 3, a. 1936, same journal, 12(22):8, fig. 1, d.
Viti Levu, Fiji.
7. *Orochlesis angulata* Zimmerman, 1936, same journal, 12(22):4, fig. 1, b.
Viti Levu, Fiji.
8. *Orochlesis bella* Zimmerman, 1936, same reference, p. 5, fig. 1, a.
Vanua Levu, Fiji.

9. *Orochlesis eluta* Zimmerman, 1936, same reference, p. 7, fig. 1, e.
"Fiji".
10. *Orochlesis tessellata* Zimmerman, 1936, same reference, p. 8, fig. 1, c.
Ovalau, Fiji.
11. *Orochlesis ater* Zimmerman, 1939, Pan-Pac. Ent., 15(2):57.
Viti Levu; Taveuni, Fiji.
12. *Orochlesis conspersa* Zimmerman, 1938, Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., 10(1):165.
"Solomon Islands".
13. *Orochlesis posticalis* (Lea) Lea, 1913, Trans. Royal Soc. South Austr., 37:327.
Queenslandica posticalis Lea, 1903, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 28:665. Zimmerman, 1936, Occasional Papers Bishop Museum, 12(1):13.
Queensland, Australia.
14. *Orochlesis delta* Lea, 1913, Trans. Royal Soc. South Austr., 37:328. Zimmerman, 1936, Occasional Papers Bishop Museum, 12(1):13.
Queensland, Australia.
15. *Orochlesis personata* (Pascoe) Lea, 1913, Trans. Royal Soc. South Austr., 37:328.
Acacallis personata Pascoe, 1883, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5)12:96.
Queenslandica munda Lea, 1903, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 28:666. Zimmerman, 1936, Occasional Papers Bishop Museum, 12(1):14.
Queensland, Australia.
16. *Orochlesis cornuta* Zimmerman, 1936, same reference, p. 14, figs. 1, b; 2, c; 2, d.
Queensland, Australia.
17. *Orochlesis flesina* Pascoe, 1871, Jour. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 11:195. Zimmerman, 1936, Occasional Papers Bishop Museum, 12:17.
Aru Islands (south of Papua).
18. *Orochlesis maculosa* Pascoe, 1874, Jour. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 12:40. Zimmerman, 1936, Occasional Papers Bishop Museum, 12(1):17.
Salwatty Island (off the western tip of New Guinea).
19. *Orochlesis solea* Pascoe, 1871, Jour. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 11:195. Marshall, 1921, Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., 4(3):593-594. Zimmerman, 1936, Occasional Papers Bishop Museum, 12(1):17.
Batchian, Moluccas.
20. *Orochlesis annularis* Pascoe, 1871, Jour. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 11:194, pl. 8, figs. 2, 2a. Lea, 1913, Trans. Royal Soc. South Austr., 37:327. Zimmerman, 1936, Occasional Papers Bishop Museum, 12(1):17.

New Guinea; Yule Island (Gulf of Papua); Dorey and Batchian Islands, Moluccas; Makassar, Celebes; Luzon, Philippines; Penang Island, Malacca Straits.

21. *Orochlesis picticollis* Zimmerman, new species.

Java.

22. *Orochlesis anteplagiata* Heller, 1934, Wiener Ent. Zeit., 48:104.
Zimmerman, 1936, Occasional Papers Bishop Museum, 12(1):18.

Formosa.

23. *Orochlesis takaosanus* Kôno, 1932, Insecta Matsumurana, 6(4):178, pl. 6, fig. 8. Zimmerman, 1936, Occasional Papers Bishop Museum, 12(1):18.

Honshu, Japan.

24. *Orochlesis meshimensis* Kôno, 1937, Insecta Matsumurana, 11:129.

Meshima (Danjo), Japan.

Orochlesis picticollis Zimmerman, new species (figs. 1-3)

Color: derm piceous to shiny black; scaling very dense, mostly completely or almost completely concealing derm, ground color basically mouse-gray, the scales mostly with a slight, but distinct, iridescence; head and base of rostrum with brown scales with paler patches on either side of median line at base and at inner dorsal parts of eyes; pronotum with disk largely occupied by a large, conspicuous, subcircular, variable patch of dark brown or velvety black scales extending from base to beyond subapical constriction, in its emphasized form very prominent and strongly contrasting with the paler background scaling, scaling on sides from above coxae to dorso-lateral margins more brownish than on dorsum; elytra almost uniformly mouse-gray with a yellowish brown cast without any distinct maculae, setae darker than background; leg scaling similar in color to that of sides of pronotum and elytra, not spotted nor banded; scales on sternum and first two abdominal segments pale yellowish brown, those on ventrite 2 mostly slightly darker than those on metasternum; ventrites 3, 4 and 5 with a conspicuous patch of dense pale yellowish brown scales on either side, but with dark scales elsewhere.

Head with derm completely concealed by squamae, the scales large, mostly directed dorsad; with stout, erect, clavate setae along inner margins of eyes and on either side of median line of crown; most scales on interocular area and anterior part of crown slanting, slightly sub-erect; narrowest part of interocular area slightly narrower than base of rostrum; crown slightly flattened (best seen when viewed from side).

Rostrum only slightly arcuate, almost straight in female; densely squamose at base in female, to middle in male; closely punctate and finely reticulate to beyond basal scaling in female, but with denser punctures and coarsely reticulate in male.

Antennae (described from left antenna removed from female) with the sinuous, clavate scape about as long as funicular segments 1-4 inclusive, about as broad at its widest part as funicular segment 7; funiculus with segment 1 nearly as long as 2 plus 3, segment 2 not quite as long as three following segments together, segments 3 to 7 successively broader; club almost as long as funicular segments 3 to 7 inclusive.

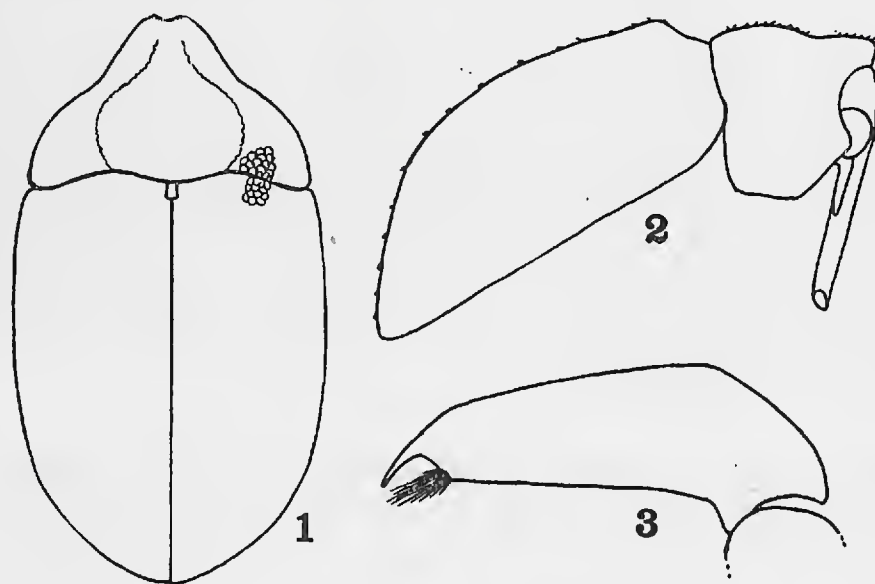
Pronotum broadest near base, about two-fifths or one-third broader than long (measurements of specimens described as follows: male, 48 units wide to 33 long; female, 57 units wide to 37 long); base sinuate; strongly arcuate on sides from base to beyond middle and then strongly constricted, thence pointedly narrowed to apex; the constriction broadly and deeply continued across dorsum; distance across dorsum at transverse constriction about one-half basal breadth; longitudinal dorsal contour with area behind transverse depression on a higher plane than area in front of depression; extreme apex (viewed from side) thick, about one-half as thick as breadth of a fore tibia; the closely punctate derm completely concealed by very dense, unusually large, broad, fan-shaped, strongly imbricated, anteriorly directed scales; most scales in dark discal macula erect or sub-erect; with stout, erect, clavate setae in the dark discal macula, along either side of median line beyond transverse depression to apex, more numerous on either side of apex where the scales and setae produce the margin into a blunt point on either side of apex, scattered along latero-apical margin back to lateral constriction, and with a slightly condensed group of setae tending to form a feeble fascicle mesad of the true lateral margin at hind margin of transverse constriction, and with scattered setae from there to base.

Scutellum subquadrate or subrectangular, bare, coarsely reticulate, dull.

Elytra about two-thirds as broad as long, slightly more than two and one-half times as long as pronotum (measured from side from humeri to apex); base distinctly sinuate, only as broad at humeri as base of prothorax, broadest behind middle, and there but hardly broader than base, almost straight on sides to beyond middle; longitudinal dorsal contour rising abruptly from shortly behind base to reach a distinctly higher elevation than that of base of pronotum; derm completely concealed by dense scaling similar to that on pronotum, but with a few polished, setiferous granules showing through in basal third of interval 1 or less distinctly on intervals 3 and 5 also; alternate intervals slightly more convex than even-numbered ones, and each odd-numbered interval bearing a row of slanting, stout, clavate setae; interval 1 with a low subbasal callosity on which the setae and granules are more abundant, intervals 3 and 5 with a tendency toward having less conspicuous subbasal callosities (none of the callosities are outstanding and those on the fifth intervals may be indistinct or ob-

solete); striae showing narrowly through the scaling, punctures indicated through the scaling, but none completely exposed.

Legs all densely clothed with large, imbricated scales which conceal derm; femora and tibiae with stout, clavate, scattered setae which are most abundant along dorsal edges; anterior femora with a sharp carina extending almost entire length of ventral sulcus thus dividing it into subequal parts, with a few scales on outer side of carina, other femora deeply sulcate from base to apex but without any such carinae; tibiae broad, greatest breadth of hind pair one-third of greatest length excluding uncus, greatly compressed, outer margins knife-edged but squamose, carinate only along either side of inner edge, inner edge straight, outer edge arcuate, that of hind pair subangulate, with a patch of black setae on outer side at base of the strong unci, conspicuous on two posterior pairs



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Fig. 1, lateral outlines of *Orochlesis picticollis* Zimmerman with dark prothoracic macula and type of squamae indicated. Fig. 2, contours of head, prothorax and elytra from side. Fig. 3, outlines of a hind tibia. (Drawings from female allotype.)

of tibiae but less conspicuous on anterior pair, the long yellow setae arising from inner apical angle extending to apex of uncus; tarsi with numerous, slender setae and setiform squamae, anterior pair with segment 1 as long as 2 plus one-half of 3, 2 about as long as median length of 3, 3 about one-third broader than long and as broad as 1, about as long as 1.

Sternum with mesosternal receptacle strongly protuberant, extended to a level slightly ventrad of that of mesocoxae, its outer walls densely clothed with large squamae, hind wall from metasternum to aperture about one-half as long as median line of metasternum, aperture about on a line with anterior edges of meso-

coxae; all coxae densely squamose; metasternum flattened in female, concave in male, densely clothed with very large, broad, partially imbricated, ovate scales, which almost entirely conceal the derm, with large, deep, angular, bare fovea situated on caudal one-third of median line, posterior margin broadly emarginate, shortest distance between mid and hind coxae about seven-tenths as long as longitudinal chord of a mesocoxa or about as long as ventrite 5; pleura densely squamose.

Abdomen with ventrite 1 broadly concave in both sexes, but with longitudinal contour less even in female, coarsely reticulate, the punctures on disk bearing very large, rounded or subcordate scales which conceal most of the derm but are mostly not imbricated, most scales just touching or narrowly separated from their neighbors, scales much smaller at sides where femora contact the ventrite, length along median line about as long as ventrites 2 plus 3, hind margin broadly emarginate from sides to middle; ventrite 2 as long as ventrite 3 plus 4 plus about one-half of 5, clothed with large scales similar to those on ventrite 1, but denser and with more scales overlapping; ventrites 3 and 4 with slender, anteriorly directed setae along anterior edge, with a very dense patch of large, erect or sub-erect, imbricated, pale scales at each end and the space between with erect but strongly and conspicuously recurved dark scales in one or partially two rows; ventrite 5 with vestiture similar to that on 3 and 4 but with entire disk filled with the dark erect squamae.

Length: 5.5-6.25 mm.; breadth: 2.75-3.5 mm.

Holotype male and *allotype* female collected by Mrs. M. E. Walsh at MANDDALAWANGI, MT. GEDA, WEST JAVA, elevation 4,000 feet, May, 1939; in the type collection of Bishop Museum.

This species is not closely allied to any of the other species of the genus known to me. The large black prothoracic macula is broken down in the male holotype, but it is very conspicuous in the female allotype on which it somewhat resembles a broad black tear-drop. It is almost circular in form, but the anterior part is extended forward to make a tear-drop or inverted sub-heart-shaped macula. The setae on the alternate elytral intervals appear as rows of small black dots to the unaided eyes. The scales are unusually large and dense overall.